

REMARKS

Applicant wishes to thank the Examiner for reviewing the present application.

Applicant advises that the subject Office Action was mailed to the undersigned's previous address, and that a change of correspondence address form was filed with the Office with the Applicant's previous response (a copy of which is attached). Applicant respectfully requests that the Office amend its records to reflect the change in address for this matter.

Claims 1-6 and 12 have been rejected under 35 §U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blomfield-Brown in view of Amri. The Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections as follows.

Claim 1 teaches a method of disabling header compression by substituting at least one instruction set, which is used in establishing a communication channel between a pair of correspondents. The substitution includes intercepting and examining a negotiation packet, determining if a first instruction set is present, and if so, substituting same with a second instruction set, which is used for subsequent communication.

Blomfield-Brown teaches audio compression negotiation methods, specifically a voice-over-data protocol. The voice-over-data protocol negotiates an audio compression/decompression scheme and then sets up an audio channel over an existing data connection using a socket. Compressed audio data is then delivered to a remote computer where it is decompressed and output. The protocol is used to reduce latency which disrupts speech patterns when voice data is transmitted over a communication channel. Blomfield-Brown determines the availability of a desired compression format and if unavailable, indicates a substitute in order to find the best available format.

Clearly, Blomfield-Brown does not teach disabling header compression, but rather expressly intends on finding the most suitable compression format and thus teaches away from disabling header compression. Applicant acknowledges that the Examiner admits that Blomfield-Brown does not teach disabling header compression.

The Examiner cites Amri as teaching what is missing from Blomfield-Brown. Applicant respectfully submits that firstly, there is no motivation to modify the teachings of Blomfield-Brown or the teachings of Amri to arrive at what is claimed, and secondly, even if the teachings were combined, the references fail to teach every element of claim 1.

Amri teaches TCP/IP compression/decompression processes that permit a user to instruct

a local data terminal equipment (DTE) that a remote DTE is known to support TCP/IP header compression/decompression whereby the local DTE sets its routing information to record this information. The Examiner relies on col. 7, line 57 to col. 8, line 29 (and col. 10, lines 6-39) of Amri as teaching header decompression. Applicant respectfully disagrees. In the above passages, the local DTE corresponds with the remote DTE to determine if TCP/IP compression/decompression is supported by the remote system (see col. 8, lines 13-29). If the remote system does not support compression/decompression, the local DTE determines if the remote DTE is able support uncompressed packets. If a packet is sent in an uncompressed form, this would imply that the packet is never compressed, and thus there would be no need to disable header compression.

Applicant respectfully submits that the uncompressed mode taught by Amri is not equivalent to disabling header compression as recited in the claims. Amri intends to determine if compression can be supported prior to compressing a packet, and thus there is no need to ever disable header compression. Therefore, Amri clearly does not teach disabling header compression, let alone as recited in claim 1, but rather teaches away from incorporating such a feature.

Applicant submits that neither Blomfield-Brown nor Amri teach disabling header compression but rather both teach away from doing so. Therefore, there is no motivation to modify the teachings of either reference to disable header compression as required by claim 1. In fact, both references lack any teachings that would enable a person skilled in the art to implement a method that disables header compression. Even if one were to combine the teachings (e.g. for the sake of argument), the combined teachings would fail to teach intercepting packets to disable header compression as claimed, and according to MPEP 2143, every element in a claim must be present in order to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness.

Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that claim 1 clearly and patentably distinguishes over the prior art cited by the Examiner and, as such, is in condition for allowance.

Claims 2-6 being ultimately dependent on claim 1 are thus also believed to distinguish over the prior art cited. Applicant advises that claim 12 directed to a system for disabling header compression also distinguishes over the art for reasons similar to those regarding claim 1.

Claims 7-9 and 13-15 have been rejected under 35 §U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Blomfield-Brown in view of Amri, in further view of Sen et al.. The Applicant respectfully

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traverses the rejections as follows.

Claims 7-9 ultimately depend on claim 1, and claims 13-15 ultimately depend on claim 12. Applicant has shown above that claims 1 and 12 distinguish over Blomfield-Brown and Amri. Therefore, Sen must teach not only the subject matter of claims 7-9 and 13-15 but also what is missing from Blomfield-Brown and Amri.

Sen teaches a system and method for identifying an IP application packet encapsulated in a PPP packet, which detects IP application changes during a PPP session. Although Sen teaches PPP negotiation, Sen does not teach disabling header compression, let alone in the manner recited in claims 1 and 12.

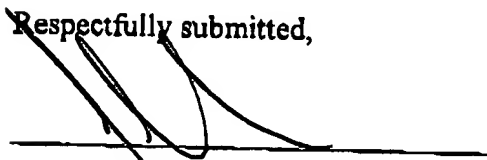
Accordingly, Sen fails to teach what is missing from Blomfield-Brown and Amri. Therefore, claims 7-9 and 13-15 are believed to clearly and patentably distinguish over the combination of prior art cited by the Examiner.

Applicant acknowledges the Examiner's indication of the allowability of claims 10 and 11.

In view of the foregoing, Applicant believes that claims 1-15 clearly and patentably distinguish over the prior art cited by the Examiner and as such are in condition for allowance.

Applicant requests early reconsideration and allowance of the present application.

Respectfully submitted,



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